Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846. Vol. 44. No. 165. - Entered at Pittsburg Postoffley Nevember 14, 1987, as second-class matter. Business Office--97 and 99 Fifth Avenue News Rooms and Publishing House-- 75. 77 and 79 Diamond Street Eastern Advertising Office, Room 46, Trib Building, New York.

Average net circulation of the daily edition THE DESPATCH for six months ending June 30, 1589.

29,492

Average net circulation of the Sunday edition of THE DISPATCH for three months ending June 30,

52,660

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, One Year \$ 8 0

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

THREATS OF WAR IN EUROPE. The reports that Turkey has finally

triple alliance of Austria, Germany and armed en masse with rifles and munitions the Austrian Cabinet has under consideration the question whether the time has come for military intervention in Servia, looks as might be on the point of bursting.

The report of impending war in Europ has been raised so frequently during the past few years, that people are disposed to treat it like the cry of "wolf!" in the fable. Nevertheless the constant and impending jealousy of the great powers over the dis posal of the Danubian territory, cannot go on forever without a collision; and the pres ent troubles look as if the whole continent has reached the conclusion that it might as well fight now as at any other time.

No one can wish to see Europe plunged in war: but as the European Government. have been making faces at each other for about four years, the New World can offer the suggestion that if they must fight, they might as well pitch in and have done with

THE SALT COMBINATION'S CAPITAL.

The New York papers of Saturday contain glowing prospectuses of the North American Salt Company, which is the form taken by the big salt combination. It is stated that the concern is "not a trust." It holds out the usual inducements to investors of "economies in production," in the regular trust style of paying earnings on capital invested in idle establishments, and of "harmony" with the English salt union, the shares of which the public is informed, have continuously commanded a large premium. With the hook thus baited, bonds, stock and preferred stock are offered to investors to the amount of \$15,000,000, which is asserted to be the cost of the "130 works and properties under option and to be owned and controlled" by the company.

While this prospectus occupies a textually viously holds out the trust expectation of re striction of production and suppression of competition, and on this it bases the usual effort to float an inflated capital. The first purpose is so palpable that it needs no argument. The second justifies the introducthe trust is that \$15,000,000 is the cost of the 130 works it is to own and control, a part of which, it is worth remembering, it does not invest any money in, but simply controls by an agreement to take all the product at a fixed price per barrel.

The census of 1880 showed that in the five leading salt producing States there were 211 salt works, and their total capital, which certainly was not understated by the census, was \$6,400,000, or an average of \$30,000 for each establishment. Allowing the 130 works controlled by the combination to be worth twice as much on the average as the 81 it does not control, and then making a deduction for the considerable number that it controls but does not purchase, \$4,000,000 is a fair estimate of the bona fide values owned by the trust.

This makes the purpose a tolerably clear one. The profits of floating \$15,000,000 of securities on \$4,000,000 worth of property are enough to warrant a considerable colli sion with the legitimate laws of trade. After the securities are floated it will then be interesting to learn whether the public can be made to pay for dividends on the

NOT THAT KIND OF DUTY.

True to its impetuous free trade characteristics, our lively but unreliable cotemporary, the Chicago Herald, holds up the case of the importation of Millet's "Angelus" as an example of the evil results of the protective tariff. The importers of that picture will, it is alleged, have to pay \$30,-000 duty, and the Chicago Herald regards this as a demonstration of the unmixed evils of protection. It fails to perceive the fact that the duty on art is not a protective duty, but is solely a revenue one. It is only 30 per cent ad valorem; it is levied upon an article of luxury; and as in the case of this most expensive picture, together with that of Munkacsy's and a large number of other imported works of art serve to demonstrate, it does not have the effect of keeping out foreign paintings. It is a revenue duty solely because the production of works of art cannot be stimulated by duties. If the picture pays \$30,000 worth of duty it will be because its purchasers can well afford to do so; but we would recommend the esteemed Herald to get a private view of the invoices before arriving definitely and finally at the conclusion that the owners of the picture will pay that amount of duty.

THEOLY VS PRACTICE.

What will strike most Americans as rather curious commentary upon our political methods is the remark attributed to M. Waddington, the French Minister at Londen, that "there is no parallel between Boulangism and the election of an American President because the American President is not elected by the popular vote, but by delegates from the various States." The definition of our Presidental electors as delegates from the various States being a tolerably fair statement of the fact, it will be seen that M. Waddington has a very correct idea of the letter of our Constitution. but remains wholly ignorant of its practical

workings. clearly intended that the President of the ance; but if any one has done so we carnestly paris future.

United States should not be elected by the popular vote, a force in our politics, as irresistible as that of gravitation, has reduced the selection of delegates, having the single function of voting for President, to a practically direct vote for President by the people. That this was an inevitable result s now proved beyond question by the light of experience; but when experience has taught that lesson, it is certainly worth while to consider whether there is any use in keeping up the empty formality of electing men to go through the mere motions of elect-

ing a President. This question becomes especially pertinent when, after experience has made it necessary that the people shall vote for President, the adherence to the old forms some times results in electing the President who is the choice of the minority.

RETTER THAN THE SPOILS PLAN.

The ground on which the application o the civil service law to the railway postal service is declared to be a failure, in the special dispatch which attacks it elsewhere appears to be that the political classes opposed to it say so. On that method argument there is nothing that cannot be declared a failure. Everything, from the institution of marriage down to electric railways and the Harrison administration has been asserted to be a failure by its opponents, but that proof has never before been sserted to be convincing.

Whatever evils are alleged against the new method, none of them are so clearly signed a treaty casting her lot with the established or so demoralizing as the old practice of turning out trained clerks in Italy: that the Servian reserves are being order to make room for party proteges. The fact that both the last administration furnished by France and Russia, and that have done this proves at once the utter irreconcilability of the spoils system to high training, and the absurdity of the assertion made in the dispatch referred to that under if the long-impending European war cloud the old system "the service got just the kind of men that it wanted."

The present examinations may not form the best system for selecting railway postal clerks, but it is certainly a long step in advance of the old plan of using it to reward political workers.

A BLOW AT BAD BANDS

The President of the Musical Mutua Union, in New York, is making war on the little German bands that prowl around the streets and make the day hideous. He wants the police to suppress them.

In Pittsburg we do not suffer from th peripatetic and discordant brass band as do our fellow citizens of New York. The terrible band that plays aged airs out of tune, disgracing the name of Germany, which they so glibly use, is practically unknown here. To be sure there are local musicians who murder time, and outrage the very air they blow through the brazen tubes in the at tempt to make music, but they do not their ill deeds uninvited as the true German band of the street does. The people who hire them to play are not particular about the quality of the noise the brazen blowers make; they want quantity, and, if they get it, are There is danger in Mr. Bremer's move

ment on behalf of the Musical Mutual Protective Association-a very plain danger. He wants the unmusical marauders marche to jail because he and a great many other do not like the noise they make with instruments of music. If his request is granted, may not a goodly number of the orchestras in New York be liable to similar treatment? Many of them in theaters and concert halls correct position in asserting that it does not play execrably. The noise they produce is take the trust form of organization, it ob- torture to many sensitive ears. The owners the arrest of these murderous musicians. Because they are under cover of a roof should not save them. They are really more serious offenders than their brethren in the open air. There is some way to escape tion of a few figures. The representation of from a street band; none from a theater orchestra under most circumstances.

If suppressive measures are taken, we hope all bad players will be included. But should such a censorship be established we. tremble for the fate of the Wagner movement in this country. Wagner himself could not tell when the musicians followed copy, as it were.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser thinks that the North Dakota Constitutional Convention is disregarding Judge Cooley's advice, because it has an article pending providing that railroads shall receive for their services only just and reasonable compensation. As this was declared by the United States Supreme Court in the Camden and Amboy case, nearly fifty years ago, to be a primary and essential condition of their charters, it is tolerably clear that the innovators are those who object to its incorporation into modern constitutio

THE sickly green postage stamp is to be replaced by another color. The Postmaster General's reported preference for a brilliant carmine indicates an hitherto unsuspected disposition on Mr. Wanamaker's part to give the whole country a touch of red coloring.

THE difference between the 12 cents which consumers are now paying per pound for refined sugar and the 6 cents that they paid before the Sugar Trust was organized is divided between 2 cents of an advance in raw sugar and 4 cents increase in the charges of the middlemen. The latter item amounts to \$120,000,000 per year; which is what the United States pay on a single article of consumption for permitting combinations of capital to ignore the laws of trade and the common law alike.

THE expulsion of Dr. McDow from the State Medical Society of South Carolina for "unprofessional conduct" among other offenses, indicates the conviction of the South Carolina medical frater/ity that it is unprofessional to kill a man-with a pistol.

IT is an interesting indication of the free trade logic of our an.using cotemporary, the Chicago Herald, to find in one part of its editorial columns a statement of the fact that "the head soller in a Pittsburg iron mill gets \$50 per day," and elsewhere in the same issue an editorial pitching into the administration because one Pittsburg firm has established a new wages scale, reducing the highest wages, and advancing the lowest.

MR. POWDERLY thinks that a secret ballot is necessary to protect Pennsylvania workmen in their right to vote for the reformation of abuses. If there are any workmen in Pennsylvania who do not dare to vote as they think best they are located elsewhere than in Pittsburg.

A RATHER novel test of American poy ers of endurance is referred to editori-ally by the Louisville Courier-Journal in the ability to "waar a collar through-out the month of July." It may be that There is some food for cogitation in the some of our cotemporaries' clientage in well-known fact that, while the Constitution Louisville can undergo that test of endursuggest he take a vacation during August GENERAL HAZEN ON STAMPS.

MASSACHUSETTS has just placed a loan at 2% per cent interest. When Pittsburg's seven per cent bonds become payable, and we refund what are not paid off at that rate of interest, the rate of taxation ought to come down a little.

and get the collar washed.

Mr. MULDOON denies the interview is which he was reported as calling Sullivan "a thorough-paced loafer" and as saying that he (Muldoon) "is a gentleman." The public being well acquainted with Mr. Sullivan's characteristics, the main value of the denial will be to correct the erroneous impression which might result from Mr. Muldoon's reported remarks concerning

THE announcement of Nad-el-Jumi, the leader of the dervishes in Egypt, that he is going "to conquer the world," indicates that the dervish campaign is after the same ultimate object as the trust organizers.

THE surprising fact is learned through an editorial statement of an esteemed cotemporary that there is "a scarcity of flies in some localities." If Pittsburg can obtain exact information of the localities that are suffering from this scarcity, it can spare a considerable surplus for the relief of this unique

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

J. G. BLAINE, JR., has changed from his work in the Waterville (Me.) car shops and is now engaged in firing a locomotive.

ROBERT GARRETT finds the air of Bar Harbor beneficial and now eats well, sleeps well and manages to do a little connected think

CARDINAL NEWWAY who ranks nort sladstone as a grand old man of England, is now in his 89th year, and is haunted by a dread of losing his sight. In a recent letter from Germany, where he is now sojourning, he alludes in pathetic terms to this fear.

GOVERNOR MEDERO, of the Mexican State of Chihuahua, is now traveling through this country with his family. His special train will cost him \$8,000 for the trip. The Governor has 18 children, a wife, three maid servants and a man servant. Governor Medero is the richest

GOVERNOR FITZHUGH LEE has been pro-posed for the Presidency of the Virginia Mili-tary Justitute when his term as Governor ex-pires, the 31st of December next. Several prominent Democrats oppose his appointment to this place on account of the low graduation by which he passed West Point examinations JOHN KEAN, JR., of Elizabeth, N. J., is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. Kean is a young millionaire of ability and culture. He has twice represented the Third district of New Jersey in Congress. This district is generally Demo-eratic, but Mr. Kean's popularity enabled him

to carry it. MAINE seems to prefer young men for col-lege Presidents. President Hyde, of Bowdoin, is only 38 years of age, and Dr. Albion W. Small, who has just been elected President of Colby University, is 26. Dr. Small is an alumnus of Colby. He was also educated at Newton, and at Leipsic and Berlin. He received his degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins Uni-

THE widow of Admiral Dableren is one of the busiest women in Washington. Her longest novel was written in two months, which is evidence of her industry rather than of loose writing. She wrote also 16 short stories in six nonths. Her hobby is to be known as Mr. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, rather than Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren; that is, to make a name for

NO FEARS OF LIGHT MONEY. But Still the Financial Outlook is Not of

Resente Character. PEPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DESPATOR ! NEW YORK, July 21.-Henry Clews & Co. very reseate in the present situation in Wall street. The outside outlook may be satisfactory in certain respects, but these influences, it should be remembered, have been liberally disounted in advance, and a new set of condition or influences must be developed before any fur-ther advance in stocks can be well established. The bulls have had an exceptionally good in-ning, and the more sagacious ones, satisfied

with recent profits, have sold out or are prepared to do so until a more favorable opportunity invites their return. Summer vacations and summer duliness have fairly set in. Many of the big operators are giving more attention to recreation than to business; and if not actually aggressive on the bear side, are at least giving the latter their moral support. Hence the bears daily grow in

bear side, are at least giving the latter their moral support. Hence the bears daily grow in strength, both numerically and financially; and the probabilities are that they in turn will secure a fair inning before the upward movement is renewed. The necessity for liquidation not only favors a reaction, but the absence of support, the unsettled state of railroad affairs and the uncertainty of the future of the money market are all against further improvement at this time.

With our surplus reserves down to \$7,252,355, and the bulk of this held by a very few banks: with gold again going to Europe in liberal quantities, and the usual autumn crop and business requirements still to be met, there is ample reason for prindence respecting the money market. Fortunately the Secretary will be able to give considerable relief in case of stringency, and there is a well founded feeling that he will, in case of necessity, exercise his full power. These considerations tend to allay any sorious apprehensions of tight money; and still the surplus available for this purnose is not as liberal as it might be. According to Mr. Windom's own words it now amounts to about \$59,000,000, of which \$45,000,000 available for distribution. Whether this will meet requirements or not remains to be seen, and in any case the indications point to a closer money market, with the chances of artificial manipulation increased by these circumstances. What the effect of a pinch in money or a sharp contraction in loans would be upon the stock market in its present condition it is very easy to determine. The banks would discriminate against or throw out not a few of the securities on which they have been leading, and the chancer, more speculative stocks would be the first and chief sufference.

RED HEADS ARE RISKY. Men With Golden Hair Not Considered Good

Insurance Subjects. From the Philadelphia Record. 1 "I should like to insure my life, but I would be considered a bad risk. I doubt if any of the first-class companies would accept me." These were the words of a big_freckle-faced, red-haired individual whose usually merry coun-tenance and abundant avoirdupois made him

e very picture of health.
"What in the world should make you a bad risk?" chorused a group of bystanders.

The first speaker blushed till his cheeks were as fiery a red as his matted locks, and then he answered softly: "My scarlet topknot is my bane. It is quite bad enough to invite the sobriquets of 'bricktop,' 'pinky,' and the like, but when the insurance companies take a hand in the persecution it is enough to make a strong man weep."

in the persecution it is enough to make a strong man weep."

The aggrieved individual resembled a consumptive as littleas was possible, but his suppositious tendency to pulmonary affections was the only ground for the insurance men's boycott. The medical examiner of a leading life insurance company, who was questioned as to the alleged disparagement of red heads, replied that it was largely imaginary and exagerated. "It is a fact however," he continued, "that red headed persons have generally very thin skins and are, as a rule, of a delicate constitution. A pale, thin face and a cowering consumptive form are often allied to a reddish complexion. It is a fact that, and the presence may prejudice superficial examiners against the subject. It is a fact that red headed persons who show not the smallest race of pulmenary trouble will sometime develop consumption in an almost incredible time.

Give Him a Town Lot.

From the Chicago Times.1 Queen Victoria is going to prese Henry of Eattenberg with a dukedom. Judging from the present feeling in England in relation to members of the royal family the had better present him with a house and let in some progressive American town. He may this such a present more valuable than a dukedom in the

Sthetle People Who Dislike a Glaring Green - Effect of Their Protests Upon the Postmaster General - Somet About Old Coins and Stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE, I WASHINGTON, July 20 .- "The sickly green" postage stamp is to go at last; that is, the green is to go, not the postage stamps. The Postoffice epartment never issued a stamp which was unpopular as the 2-cent stamp has been, seems odd that the public should take an interest of so strong a character in a matter of so little moment, but there is probably nothing in the record of Mr. Cleveland's administration that created such universal disgust as the greeness of his 2-cent stamp. Frees and peo-pie alike condemned it. The Postoffice Depart-ment was flooded with letters from indignant clitzens of esthetic taste protesting against its glaring vulgarity. These protests have had their effect with Mr. Wanamaker, and this week proposals were received at the department for stamps of another color to be supplied to the Government after October 1. The color preferred by the Postmaster General is a brilliant carmine, the only objection to which is In the office of Third Assistant Postmaster

General Hazen stands a triple glass case or frame in which are arranged on card board the different issues of postage stamps authorized by the Government from the time that stamps were first used to pay postage on letters and

were first used to pay postage on letters and packages.

"The issue of postage stamps was authorized by Congress in 1855," said General Hazen, as I was curiously examining the case and its contents a few days ago. "Before that time the postage was paid in cash, semetimes by the sender and sometimes by the receiver of the letter, and the schedule of rates varied with the distances. The charge for transmitting a letter 30 miles was 6 cents, and the turiff increased in gradual ratio until a maximum charge of 25 cents for 300 miles or more was reached. This method was in vogue for two years after the issue of stamps was authorized by Congress.

The First American Postage Stamps. In 1847 the first stamps were issued. They were of the denominations of 5 and 10 cents. The 5-cent stamp had a picture of Ben Frank-lin and the 10-cent the head of Washington as the principal figure in the design. Those heads have continued to adorn the postage stamps of our country from that day to this. The stamps first issued were a little larger than those now in use. In 1851 the carrier system was introduced in all large cities, and stamps of a peculiar design, costing I cent cach, and known as carriers' stamps, were issued for the purpose of providing prepaid delivery. In that year the letter postage was reduced to 3 cents, and the old brick-dust red 3-cent stamp came in. At old brick-dust red 3-cent stamp came in. At the same time the issue was enlarged to eight stamps, the largest denomination being 90 cents. The portrait of Jefferson was introduced on the 5-cent stamp, but the other seven bore the heads of Washington and Franklin in different designs. These stamps were the most popular ever issued by the department. They remained in use for ten years, and but for the war might have retained their popularity with the department and with the people. But when the war broke out a great many Southern postmasters had on hand large quantities of these stamps. There was no way of compelling them to make returns, and there was no desire on the part of the Government to honor the stamps that they might sell. So these stamps were declared obsolete, and all that were in the hands of Northern postmasters were called in and destroyed.

stamps were declared obsolete, and all that were in the hands of Northern postmasters were called in and destroyed.

"The new 3-cent stamp issued in 1881 was of a light red. It was almost as popular as its predecessor. You must remember that at that time the 3-cent stamp was the popular atamp or the one most in use, and not the 2-cent stamp as now. The light red 3-cent stamp remained in use until 1889, when there was a decided innovation in the designs of the entire issue. The new stamps were square instead of oblong, and many of them were printed in two colors, the central design being in one tone and the border in another. The principal figure in each design was in almost every instance a representation of some mode of carrying the mails instead of the head of some departed statesman. The 3-cent stamp was printed in blue, and the principal figure in the design was a locomotive. That issue of stamps lasted about ten months. The people clamored so against them that in 1870 a return was made to the old designs, which were printed, however, in different colors. The 3-cent stamp was then made green with a head of Washington in the center of the design. That stamp is of such recent date that its design is familiar to everyone. A great many of them were stored away in old cash boxes and stamp boxes, and occasionally now we find thom on letters received at this office."

Stamp Collectors. and money when a new issue is made by the Government is illustrated in this use of stamps now obsolete. Whenever a new design is ted by the Post Office Department tho sands of people in different parts of the country begin to heard up the old stamps, believing that they will some day have more than their face value. They are indoubtedly prompted to this by the stories frequently published of ous prices paid for old stamps and coins. might expect to realize something for their trouble. The people who hoarded up the new 5-cent nickles which did not have the word "cents" upon them will never realize more than 5 cents each for them. Yet many of them were sold at the time the Government ordered the coinage of them to cease for prices ranging from 10 cents to \$1. The people who bought them believed that they would at some time be very rare and of great value. They did not know, or else they did not step to consider, that thousands of these coins had been issued, and that they could never be of such rarity as to command a premium from collectors. The 1-cent piece of 1759 is worth from \$15 to \$25 among collectors. The silver dollar of 1804 is valued by collectors at \$1,000. But these coins are extremely rare and extremely old as well. At a London sale of rare coms less than a year ago a silver crown of 1653 was sold for nearly \$2,500, but it was of great rarity. There is no United States coin of modern issue which is

ago a silver crown of 1653 was sold for nearly \$2.500, but it was of great rarity. There is no United States coin of modern issue which is worth any appreciable premium on its face value to coilectors.

I called General Hazen's attention to the 5 cent stamp which was issued with a 2-cent stamp of new design in 1875. "That stamp," said General Hazen, "was brought into use when the International Union was formed and the price of foreign postage was made 5 cents. There is a little story connected with that stamp. It came very near being the first stamp issued by the Government to bear the head of a living statesman as the principal part of its design. Postmaster General Jewell was very anxious to use the head of Grant as the central figure in the design of this stamp. He got together a number of photographs of Grant and had about settled the question of using that design, as he thought, when it occurred to him to submit the matter to Grant himself. Grant promptly vetoed it, He said that while the law prohibiting the reproduction of the faces of living persons on national currency did not apply to postage stamps, it would be a violation of the spirit of that law?" "Do you know the origin of that law?" said Judge Noah, the well-known correspondent, who was listening to General Hazen's explanation. "It is the application of the old Hebraic law which forbade the naming of a child after any living person because you could never tell what he might do to ruin the record of his life. They

person because you could never tell what hight do to ruin the record of his life. They were always safe, however, in using the name of a person who had died."

Some Very Rare Stamps. The green 3-cent stamp which was adopted 1870 continued in use longer than any one of its predecessors. It was used until October 1, 1883, and it might have continued in vogue much longer had not Congress reduced the rate of brown 2-cent stamp was issued. It continues in use until 1887, when its color was changed to the objectionable green. Among the rarest American stamps are som

which were not issued by the Government When Congress, in 1845, authorized the use of stamps, it neglected to make such provision as warranted the postal authorities in their estiwarranted the postal authorities in their estimation in the issue of stamps. During the period of two years preceding the issue of Government stamps the principal cities of the United States issued what were known as postmasters' stamps. They were intended for the convenience of business men who desired to mail letters after the closing of the postoffice, for the postoffice did not remain in operation all night in the primitive days of the postoffice at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Providence, Alexandria and a great many other places. Some of these stamps were merely slips of paper bearing the signatures of the postmasters, Collectors value the Baltimore stamp which was issued by the postmaster of New Haven is worth on an original-used envelope \$300 or more. A postage stamp issued by the Millibury postmaster, which was of elaborate design for those days, and hore the head of Washington, brings easily \$300 to \$500.

O'Beien-Bain.

England Has Trusts, Too.

From the Baltimore American.l

OUR MAIL POUCH.

The Oldest American City. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Some of the newer school books give San e oldest town in the United St stead of St. Augustine, as heretolore. Give history of the city, that we may understand it this is correct. BEADER. PITTSBURG, July 20. [There is no doubt that St. Augustine is the

[There is no doubt that St. Augustine is the oldest settlement of white men in this country, but Santa Fe is called the oldest city because it was a city before the coming of the white men. When the Spaniards first made their way to the heart of this country, about 1542, the site of the present city of Santa Fe was occupied by a prosperous and populous pueblo (town) of the Indians. The expedition of Alvar Nunez penetrated New Mexico in 1537, that of Marco de Niza followed in 1539, but Coronade is believed to have been the 1539, but Coronado is believed to have been the first to push his journey as far as the Santa F town. Several other expeditions, more or less town. town. Several other expeditions, more unsuccessful, entered the country, ending to establish missions among the manufactured that people were considerably advanced in cition, that they manufactured clothing weapons, built house of weapons, built houses of stone several high, and cultivated the soil with di and worked mines of gold and silver, not until about 1590 that any and worked hines of gold and silver. Is was not until about 1590 that any permanent Spanish settlements were made. The Spanishs then literally took possession of the country, built towns, laid out roads, increased the commerce of the country, and especially increased the vield of the mines by extensive workings. They literally ensiaved the natives, compelling them to serve them in every way. In 1666 the Spaniards made Sante Fe the capital of their new dominions, which they called New Mexico. But the Indians rebelled against their new masters, especially because of the tollsome labor in the mines, and in 1680 they rose in numbers, and drove the remainder from the country as far south as El Paso del Norte. After several attempts the Spaniards regained possession of the country in 1685. Santa Fe was a Mexican city until it was taken by the United States under General Kearney in 1886. A Confederate army from Texas captured the city March 10, 1862, but were forced to evacuate it on April 8 following.]

The Freedom of a City. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

What is meant by giving a man the "freedom

BRADDOCK, July 20, [In the old days no one but freemen of a city, who had served their apprenticeships, and "taken up the livery," or been accepted as free citizens, were allowed to carry on business in the city. The apprenticeship lasted a long time, and it took years for a person coming into a city to acquire in the usual way the free-dom of the place. To honor a person it becom of the place. To honor a person it became customary to make him free of the city
without compelling him to pass the usual time
of preparation. Nowadays the act of conferring the freedom of a place on a person is
purely honorary, because anyone can carry on
his lawful business anywhere; but the custom
of so distinguishing distinguished persons still
remains. In this country New York used to
confer the freedom of the city on distinguished
naval and military men, and occasionally other
cities did so.]

The Invention of the Balloon the Editor of The Dispatch: KITTANNING, July 20. [Montgolfier, in the year 1783.]

BEARS BROKE UP THE CAMP.

Experiences That a Philadelphia Party Had Not Quite Expected. SCRANTON, July 21 .- Four Philadelph youths came up to the Spring Brook woods last Monday and pitched their tent for a week's outing. They stayed two nights, and then packed up their duds and went home, declaring that the region was a little too wild for com fort. It was very sultry on Tuesday night; not a breath of air stirred the leaves over their camp, and their tent was a sweltering spot to stay in. They couldn't get any sleep there, and so they strung hammocks outside of the tent and lay down in them. One of the dudes kept and lay down in them. One of the dudes kept his boots on and was wakeful. The others took off their boots and were soon sleeping.

The sleepless Philadelphian occupied one of the end hammocks, and it was long after midnight before he fell into a doze. He was soon aroused by the movements of a dark object close to his hammock, and he reached out his right foot and gave it a kick. The object snorted and dashed under the other hammocks. They hung so low that the object's back atruck against them, and the three sleepers were violently thrown to the ground. Then

mocks. They hung so low that the object's back struck against them, and the three sleepers were violently thrown to the ground. Then the whole camp was in an uproar. Revolvers were fired into the blackness of the woods in the direction taken by the dark object, and after that torches were lighted and a search was made for the nocturnal prowler. Big tracks were found in the soft earth several rols away, and the campers came to the conclusion that a large bear had disturbed them in their sylvan bower. They didn't sleep any more that night, and on Wednesday morning they found blood on the bushes where the tracks were. They didn't search any further for the bear, but got Rinaldo Scott to cart their effects over to the railroad station, telling him that they didn't propose to be deroured by bears this year.

That afternoon Scott looked for the bear. He found it sear the edge of tweeting swamp. It was dead, and had three bullet holes in its head and ahoulders.

THE NEW ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's Eccentric Discovery Said to Work After All. From the London Telegraph.1

Despite the sarcasm, general and profes-sional, with which the recent experiments made by M. Brown-Sequard were greeted, there seems to be, after all, some efficacy in the ugly Elixir vitæ invented by the aged and respected physiologist.

A young physician, Dr. Variot, who has already been successful in removing tattoo marks from the skins of several civilized savages, has been induced to test the efficacy of M. Brown-Sequard's "Life Mixture." He pestied to:ether portions of the fesh tissues of rabbits and guinea pigs; diluted them with water, and injected the compound thus obtained into the bodies of; three paupers, aged respectively 54, 56 and 58. The men had never heard of M. Brown-Sequard's solution, and were merely told that they were to be injected with strengthening fluid. We have Dr. Variot's word for it that his three patients, who, before being subjected to the wonderful remedy, were weak, worn, emaciated, and melancholy, suddenly became strong, fresh, and cheerful; took new views of life, and altogether felt as if they had received a new lease of existence.

The experiments falled, however, on two other subjects; but the indefatigable M. Variot is not to be defeated, and he intends to continue his trials, which, in time, will be communicated in all their precision of technical detail to the Biological Society.

Words Passed Between Them. From the Philadelphia Ledger.] A member of the fair sex "across the wate has obtained a decree of divorce because her husband threw a dictionary at her head, Words passed between them, and they parted.

Will They be Arrested? From the Philadelphia Times.] The barbers will close on Sunday, but the

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

A TRAVELING electric light has proved quite successful in Germany. The whole outfit com-plete for service is carried in one vehicle. CENTRAL ASIA will soon boast of having th electric light, Russian engineers being busy with installations at Bokhavya, by order of the

In consequence of a fatal accident where laborer was killed a memorandum of instruc-tions is issued to all users of the Thomson electrostatic voltmeters. WHEATSTONE concluded that electricity traveled at the rate of 288,000 miles per second and Maxwell considered it to travel at or about the same speed as that of light.

Ir is thought that the introduction of exter sive electric-lighting plants throughout the United Kingdom will in many ways lead to United Kingdon with many ways lead to a still greater development of gas consumption. FOURTERN small cells succeeded recently in driving a boat 25 feet long at a satisfactory rate for a distance of 15 miles, and the calls, without being recharged, were used for lighting their complement of incandescent lamps.

FROM Norway we hear of a curious tele phonic experiment, where a physician, being a distance of 100 miles from home, talked to his dog, an English setter, through the telephone, the dog showing his understanding by a series

PROP. LODGE says if anyone were touching Prof. Longe says if anyone were touching a conductor at the time a lightning discharge occurred through it to the earth, he would probably receive a severe shock. Prof. Preceived holds to the contrary, and says he is propared in the cause of science to try the experiment in his own person or to sit on a harrel of guapowder with a conductor passing through it. OUR SILENT SENATOR.

A Pen Portrait of Matthew Stanley Quay-How He Interviews the Interviewer

His Polite Way of Blamfasing Bores, MacFarland's Letter in Philadelphia Record.; "Quay is in town!" It flashes like lightning from the East to the West, startling all Washington out of its midsummer duliness. The "Boss of Pennsylvania," as he has come to be known in the departments, was supposed to be playing at Brigantine or working at Beaver, His satellites in and out of office have been quietly circling the rounds of their duties or of the departments. They have not been expecting his return. Ask one of them in the morning, and he will say: "Oh, the Senator" (always said as though there was no other); "Oh, the Senator will not be here before next week." Senator will not be here before next week. That very afternoon "the Senator" comes qui-etly in, for there is no thunder to his lightning, and, attended by his dark shadow, he quietly goes to a hotel. Quay is a man of expensive mates, and he always sent the best attainable tastes, and he always gets the best attainable set of rooms, and makes himself and his set of rooms, and makes himself and his shadow thoroughly comfortable, first taking off his coat. No horny-handed granger ever hated his coat more cordially than Quay does. Eighting a good cigar and putting on the spectacles, which are the only thing about him reminding you that he is no longer young. Quay settles down to the pile of letters, telegrams and applications which is never entirely cleared away. Quay, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as boss of Pennsylvania, as Senator from Pennsylvania and as a citizen of Beaver, receives more letters than any other man except the President of the United States. This expiains why Quay is always trying to steal a march on his friends when he comes to Washington.

Whatever time he can snatch before they find out that he is here is just so much clear gain to him. But he seldom gets much. Quay is a quiet man—a very quiet man. He was never known to make a noise in Washington. He has no desire whatever to be conspicuous or to attract attention. He drives from the station to the hotel in a closed carriage. But he cannot be hid. He might just as well anhe cannot be hid. He might just as well announce in the morning newspapers that he would arrive in the afternoon, for the news of his coming seems to simultaneously spread. All Quay's friends, whether of high or low degree, seem poculiarly sensitive to him, so that he cannot come within ten miles quare of them without ringing a novel burglar alarm. Natty Second Controller Gilkeson drops his pen, Farmer Holliday drops his paper, and so all over the city Quay men break off just where they are and throng to see Quay. His Theory of the Interview.

Quay is very hospitable. He keeps himself o himself as long as he can, but when he is "treed" he comes down—or asks the other fel-low to come up. When they get into his parlor and shake hands and take their coats off (if they want to), for there is nothing else to take, at least in sight, they sit down and Quay proceeds to interview them. He takes espec light in doing this if there are any newspaper men in the party. Quay's theory of the inter-view is like Cleveland's theory of a handshake "Always get the first grip." So he hoods his eyes with his long eyelids, looking askance at his visitors, puffs his cigar, and says quietly: "Well, what's the news?" When Keim, author "Well, what's the news?" When Keim, author of a Washington guide book, or some equally appropriate person, has satisfied his thirst for information, the question is politely returned to the Senator, who languidly responds: "Nothing at all," or else tells you how many fish he caught last time, or what luck he ifas had hunting a house. He never volunteers any information that would be tortured into news unless he has some very definite purpose to accomplish by letting it out. And to cross-examine him when he is unwilling to give out anything is like grinding a diamond. Negatives are as plenty with him as with a popular belle.

Nothing but Negatives. "Did you see the President to-day, Senator?"
"No." he responds, yawning a little, "I

"No, I think not."
"How about to-morrow?" "I don't know yet; I may see him "Will you talk about Pennsylvania appo

"Will you this evening?"

didn't."

"Will you talk about Pennsylvania appointments?"
"I don't know, I'm sure."
"Where did you go to-day?"
"I went around the departments."
"Did you go to the State Department?"
"No."
"Treasury Department?"
"Yes."
"See Windom?"
"No."
"Did you go to the Postoffice Department?"
"Yes."

ng."
"See Clarkson?"
"Yes."

"Anything about Philadelphia Postoffice?" By this time you feel that you have been talking a long time, and that you must be getting to be a bore. "The Colonel," as his shadow calls him, does not tell you so. He is always polite. But he semetimes intimates it by lying down on the loungs. Then you feel that you must cease such cruelty, especially as all the others in the room are waiting so paall the others in the room are waiting so pa-tiently and unsmillingly for their chance at your prey. So you ask a question or two for a windup, getting just such courtsous, non-cou-mittal answers as before, and then go off won-dering what you really know about him. "The Sphinx," a Republican Representative from Pennsylvania called him in speaking to me last winter. Of course, the interview I have out-lined was avowedly for publication, and, of course, in private conversation—when he is talking to you "as a gentleman and not as a newspaper man." to use Judgo Kelley's de-licious distinction—Quay can be and is as frank as Cameron. If he trusts you he will tell you anything.

Always Genial, Yet Quiet. But the agreeable thing about Quay is that re never turns you away with a short answer, except as "no" is a small word. Everybody who goes to see him when he is in, and not indisposed or in conference, can see him and can talk as long as he has anything really to say, and so on to the end of the roomful, often time his red cheeks and his sunburnt nose are glowing, and his wild hair stands up all over his head. Finally, after they are all gone, he takes a substantial meal and a drive, and then inckles the next lot of letters and talkers. And so it goes until he goes—as quietly, as sud-denly as he came. Perhaps, as in several in-stances, it is only to other quarters to take a fresh hold on things; perhaps it is to Philadel-phia or Beaver. But swiftly and silently he goes and leaves no word—not even his shadow

oes and leaves no word-not even his A Forman Worthy of His Steel.

From the Chicago News. 1 "I have been sent to conquer the world," annave been sent to conquer the world," and nounces Colonel Nad-el-Jumi, who commands an army of howling dervishes on the frontier of Egypt. Wait tall this misguided fanatic tuns up against Colonel Elliott F. Shepard. He will then become very humble.

GOD KNOWETH BEST.

And sun and stars forevermore have set, spuraed— The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wot
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were right

And how what seemed reproof was love mos

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh, God's plans go on as best for you and me; How, when we called, He heeded not our cry, liquates His wisdom to the end could see. And even as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth g

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's win We find the wormwood, and robet and shris Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine Pours out this potton for our lips to drink, And if some friend we love is lying tow, Where human klesses cannot reach his face, Oh, do not blame his lowing Father so,

And you shall shortly know that lengther breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends his friend;
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Concesis the fairest boon His love can send.
If we could push ajar the rates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings se
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart! God's plans, like lilles, pure and white unfold.

We must not tear the close-shue leaves apart;
Time will reveal the enlyxes of gold.

And if, through patient toll, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may when we shall clearly know and understand, I think that we will say, "God knew the best

A GREAT DOUBLE NUMBER.

Brief Summary of Leading Features of Yes-

Brief Summary of Leading Features of Yecterday's 16-Page Dispatch.

In its 16 broad pages THE DISPATCH presented to its readers yesterday not only a
complete compendium of the world's news, but
also a great number of literary articles of the
highest merit from authors of established reputation. There was good, wholesome reading,
for old and young, male and female, covering a
wide range of subjects, and equal in quantity
and quality to the first-class magazines. Such
a complete newspaper must be read to be appreciated, and, the Sunday edition of THE
DISPATCH is read and appreciated by tens of
thousands of regular patrons, and the list is
steadily growing.

Russell Harrison has dined with the Queen and is therefore a big man in the eyes of our English cousins. John Jarrett has been talk-ing, and says that President Harrison instructed him to selze every opportunity to assure the English of America's earnest desire to keep on the best of terms with them. The Shah of Persia is tired of London, and London has tired of him. The real "Jack the Ripper" is believed to be still at large. Another war cloud is rising on the European horizon. France and Russia, it seems, have an under-standing in regard to Servia which the other powers are likely to resent. English home-

The political situation in Pennsylvania quiet, and little interest is manifested in the coming State campaign. It is thought that Humes and Boyer will be the rival candidates for the State Treasuryship. A Chicago firm has patented a process for rolling molten met-al, and it is claimed that it will cause a revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel. The workingmen in the coke region are taking a firm stand. Leaders expect a compromise and a sliding scale. Campbell, the inventor of the airship, thinks Hogan, the aeronaut, is not lost, though nobody has heard from him. A Uniontown dispatch gave an interesting account of the camplife of the Pittsburg soldiers.

A decision of Judge Slagle in the eleomarga-

rine suits entered against restaurant keepers holds that the sale of the bogus butter to guests is illegal. A peculiar case of alleged ab-duction and conspiracy has come to light in Al-legheny. The colored preacher Flemon still remains in town, and Governor Beaver has seen appealed to revoke the regulation for his transfer to South Carolina, An electric road through Bloomfield is projected. The force in the Pittsburg Postoffice is likely to be in-creased. Henry Schoor, of Millvale, was shot during a quarrel and received wounds that may

As usual, the Pittsburg club was defeated on Saturday. The Philadelphias were the victors in two games. The story that Kilrain was drugged before the fight is revived by a New fork paper. The Chicago race meeting was brought to a successful close. The sporting page contained the usual amount of news and riews of interest to turfmen, athletes and base

"A Journey Off the Track," by Jules Verne and an American writer, was given complete in the second part. It is a well-written story, with a most interesting plot. Henry Norman gave a graphic account of a tiger hunt in the East. Kamera sketched scenes and incidents at Bar Harbor. Other correspondents at Chautauqua, Atlantic City, Cape May and elsewhere, furnished full accounts of what is going on at the favorite summer resorts of Pittsburgers. Oulda's paper on the manners and customs of India was written in a happy vein. Rev. George Hodges told how to read the Bible unerstandingly. Morton contributed pleasing destandingly. Morton contributed pleasing reminiscences of the great comedians, Florence and Jefferson. Shirley Dare talked of perfumes and etiquette. The column of "Everyday Science" was even more interesting than usual. Frank Carpenter's letter treated of the Suez Canal. Ernest H. Heinrich's story, "The Witch's Wand," was one of the best he has written. "Yellow Fever in Florida," by C. D. H.; "Female Physicians," by Ethel M. Mackenzie; Blakely Hall's letter from Paris, Clara Belle's chat, "Mona Caird at Home," by Rev. B. G. Johns; "Sunday Thoughts," M. M.'s letter from the South, and Berry Wall's paper on "Men's Dress" were other excellent articles in a number of THE DISPATCH that was bright and interesting in every page and

POSSESSED OF A DEMON.

Under His Influence an Ignorant Woman

Becomes a Good Scholar. From the Kwang Pao, China.1 A certain Mrs. Pau, resident at Canton, wa last year suddenly taken possession of by a on. Her speech was most strange and i spirits was constantly on her lips. Left to herself, however, her strange behavior began after a while to amend, and, finally, she seemed to return to her sound mind again. This year the demon has returned to her, and she is and though ignorant of the first rudiments of music, she handles the lute with precision music, she handles the lute with precision and sings with perfect harmony. Aside from her miraculous behavior, however, she did not appear to be much the worse for being inhabited by a demon, though her features present a pallid and emaciated appearance. With the view of restoring her to her sanity, her people engaged the servers of a read-ord fermous reject to

possessed the art of exorcising spirits.

When the demoniacal woman saw the priest, she exclaimed. "What have I to do with thee? Art thou come to desiroy me with thy art?" The priest then wrote three charms, and hav-The priest then wrote three charms, and having reduced them to ashes put them in a bowl of water, and gave it to the woman to drink. Having drank this draught, the woman soon began to exclaim incessantly. "I am now in the power of the priest! What am I to do?" Seeing her pitiful condition, her people again sought the services of the priest to liberate her from the power: but he, with a mean avaricious heart, demanded an exorbitant sum, which being beyond the means of her kindred, her malady is still unremoved.

A Ridiculously Small Number From Texas Siftings. 1 "Forty Thieves" was recently billed for Montreal theater, but it was a failure. The in-significant number of thieves was only jeered at by the American colony of defau

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

MRS. ANDREW KRIFER, who lives nea Voodside station, Lykens Valley, Pa., found blacksnake 11 feet long lying on her bed one night recently. The intruder was killed by Mr. Keifer. It had entered the house through

A CURIOUS sight was witnessed at the Balti more and Ohio ticket office in Philadelphia, A woman was in the office with three pet squir rels, each having a ribbon around its neck. One nestled on her shoulder, another was running down her breast, while the last took a nar

A CATFISH with a silver spoon in its stomach ras caught near Parkersburg recently.

FARMER HAWKINS, of Monroe county, O. thought he "had 'em sure," when he went to take a drink from his cider jug and a garter snake popped out its head right in its face. The boys, who had put the snake in the jug for joke, got a licking, as they deserved.

MRS. JONES, of Eric, lost her baby the other MRS. JONES, of Eric, lost her baby the other day, and hunted all over the house and all over the neighborhood for him. Along toward evening a smothered cry from the kitchen attracted her attention. She couldn't see the baby, but could hear its cries. At last, turning over a washtub that was bottom up, she found the country which had just a washeed from a the infant, which had just awakened from

her lover of the habit of chewing tobacco by putting a hig red pepper in a piece of "plug."
He bit the pepper right in two, and was so mad that he stayed away for a whole week.
There has been a reconciliation, but the young man still chows.

CARRIE MYLLS, of Scranton, tried to break

A MAN in Canton, O., claims that his board costs him only 35 cents a week. His food con-sists chiefly of outmeal and bread.

WHILE digging a grave a sexton in a Tusca-rawas county (O.) hamlet unsarthed a box containing \$15 in silver money and jewelry

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-San Francisco had 21 murders and 66 uicides during the year ending July 1.

—A den of skunks was discovered re-

ently in the heart of Reed City, Mich. -There is a widespread belief among the people of Maine that pickerel oil is a cor--The South Carolina Railroad sent North four trains heavily loaded with water melons in one day recently.

-Richard Casey, an Irishman 104 years old, died at Ravenswood, L. I., the other day. He remembered the Irish revolution of 1798. -The growing scarcicy of whalebone is tempting many an old whaling skipper to leave his fireside to again try his luck in the Arctic

-There is a man living in Newfield, N. I., who is over 70 years old and has nearly dways lived in sight of a railroad, but has never ridden on the cars in his life,

-A blacksnake, skinned by the taxidermist of Haines City, Fla., had a king snake in-side that only lacked a foot of being as long as the blacksnake, which measured seven feet. -A quick-thinking lad in Florida, who could not swim, on seeing a baby fall into the river, grabbed up a casting net, and, throwing it over the child, hauled him safely out of the -Phineas T. Barton, the oldest citizen of

Granby, Mass., has fallen in love at the age of 90, and only the watchful eyes of his sons and daughters prevent him from taking a second wife. It is said that he has been courting widows in three different towns. -Alfred Osgood, of Madison, Fla., set s

trap for rats in his store a few nights since. Imagine his surprise the next morning upon discovering a snake of 18 inches in length complacently colled therein. Evidently his snakeship had been lured there by the tempting batt of rats previously caught.

-A Florida grocer has discovered that ints will make lemonade. He left a slice of some sugar nearby. Directly he saw the ants carrying the sugar to the lemon. He made several tests afterward, and noted that the little creatures never failed to bring the lemon and sugar together when both were placed some distance apart. emon on his counter, and there chanced to be

-Near a place occupied by a colored oman named Joshua, in the vicinity of Hog Town creek, Alachua county, Florida, a piece of land about 35 feet square caved in and sank down a few days ago a distance of 95 feet. The rushing of the water is still heard, and it still continues to cave in and extend the yawning chasm. The dwelling house is only about 50 yards off, and the old woman is getting ready -A correspondent writes: In an inn, f

decline to say which, in an Italian town, I de cline to say where, every room, including the tank in which I tried to sleep, contains a card with this fine specimen of "English as she is wrote" in those parts: "In order to evitate all the disagreements of the travellers, gentlemen, the foresters are incessantly prayed to address themselves their reclamations instantly to the bureau." -The packing in the ice machine at a

—The packing in the lee magnine at a prevery in Lancaster, Pa., blew out, and 300 pounds of ammonia escaped. A large field of tobacco was ruined by the ammonia, all the flowers and choice plants in Mr. Reiker's garden were withered, and it was with great difficulty that ten horses were saved. All the residents within 500 feet of the machine were affected by the odor of the ammonia, and a number were made very sick. er were made very sick. -One of the oddest typographical errors ever made in Boston was in a book published by the firm of Crocker & Brewster, which has by the firm of Crocker & Brewster, which has just been brought to public attention by the death of Mr. Brewster. It was in one of the sermons of Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, the great orthodox divine. The Doctor quoted the Scripture text, "Cut him down. Why cumbereth he the ground?" The intelligent compositor put it in type, "Cut him down, like a cucumber, to the ground."

-At Circleville, O., two men engaged in —At Circleville, O., two men engaged in clearing away the undergrowth in Mrs. Catherine Robbins' yard unexpectedly came upon a den of blacksnakes. Before the men could recover from their fright the snakes escaped under a pile of rubbish. There were eight of the reptiles, the largest of which appeared to be about seven feet in length. The owner of the property, Mrs. Robbins, is in her hundredth year, and on account of her advanced age the premises have been neglected and everything allowed to grow wild.

-Mr. Theodore Bent has just re turned from an expedition, partly for the British Association and partly for the British Museum. His first object was the exploration of the Island of Bahrein, in the Persian Guif. and the result of his explorations there, though continued but for a fortnight, have been most continued but for a fortnight, have been most important. The island, which is only about 50 miles long, is covered with sepulchral mounds to the number of some 20,000. Two of these were opened from the top, and in each a two-storied tomb was discovered. In the upper chamber the remains seemed to belong to a horse or some other sacrificed animal, and in the lower and principal chamber the remains were human.

-Captain Travers, of the schooner Hester A. Seward, from the Enhamas, told a Bultimore reporter that just before he left the islands on July 4, the natives captured a shark feet long. When it was cut barrel of salt pork was found intact in its stomach, besides a number of other articles stomach, besides a number of other articles which the monster had swallowed. Mr. Miller also had a shark story. Two months ago the body of a monster shark was washed up on the beach at Abaco. Inside the huge mouth was found a small barrel. It was wedged so tightly that it would neither go up nor down. In the barrel, the head of which was off, was found all the food the fish had managed to get inside its tee h. The barrel caught all the food and the shark starved to death.

—A school of mossbunkers fleeing for their lives from a half-dozen big sharks was the sight that interested a boatload of returntheir lives from a half-dozen big sharks was
the sight that interested a boatload of returning excursionists on board of a Coney Island
steamboat the other evening. The novel and
highly exciting race was first discovered by the
watchful pilot when the boat turned Norton's
Point, who was puzzled by the queer actions of
the mossbunkers. They were during here and
there, and leaping out of the water, lashing
the sea into foam with their tails. As the boat
draw nearer the field the cause of the course. the sea into foam with their tails. As the boat drew nearer the fish the cause of the commo-tion was easily seen. Six big shovel-nosed sharks were in hot pursuit of the terrified measbunkers, now and then entehing unlucky ones, and devouring them without stopping. The splash of the boat's paddle wheels put a finish to the race, and frightened the sharks way.

FUNNY MEN'S FANCIES. It is a great deal easier to write a vivid love letter of 16 pages than it is to hear it read two years afterward in court .-- Somerville Jour-

A Genius .- "Who is the author of fiction hose skill you most admire, Mrs. Mar Mrs. Marriedayear (promptly) -- My husband, -Bright Prospects.-Visiting Friend-How

are you and your husband coming on?

Mrs. Hopeful—O, he is a model husband! There is no species of vice from which he has not sworn off several times. I feel very much encouraged.

—Texas Stiffage. TO MY LANDLADY. I wonder no more you retain your bloom

And grow so sleek and fat,
When you ask as much for my hall bedroom
As your landlord asks for the flat,
—N. Y. Evening Sun. Same Kind.-First Benedict-So you've been married five years, too, Blobbs? Well! weil! well! And what kind of a wife have you got? she'll answer.

First Benedict-Of course, dear boy. Did you ever know a wife who wouldn't?-Somerville

More Effective. - Bjones (reading the paper)-That's queer-a North Dakota clergy-man caught stealing a horse from one of his arishloners, Bjenkins (languidly)--Ah! Did they suspend im from his pastorate?
Bjones—No, they suspended him from a tree.—
Somerville Journal.

Breaking Off Gradually. - Father-Eleanor, now that you have given up young Hopkins, I wish he would stop coming to the Daughter-He's been here only seven times th

work, pa.

Father—Only seven times? How many times do you want him to come?

Daughter—Don't be harsh, father, George is trying to break off gradually.—Speck. A Hen-Pecked Man .- Mrs. Manly (to visitor)—It is an outrage the way people talk. Everyhody says that I buildoze my hasband so that he is afraid to say that his soul is his own.

it's an infamous ite Just ask my husband him self. Charles, my dear, come here? Charles (in the next room)—I haven't got time right now, my dear. Are you coming, Charles, or are you not? I'm coming, Matilda, as fast as I can.—Zensi Siffings.